BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON.

THE JOHN P. SQUIRE COMPANY, MEAT PACKERS, MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

Boston, Dec. 15 (Special).-The John P. Squire

Company, one of the largest concerns in the

meat packing business in the East, made an as-

signment late this afternoon to Heman W.

Chaplin, a lawyer, of No. 53 State-st. The lia-

billities are estimated at \$3,000,000 and the as-

ets at \$5,000,000, the latter including a recent

appraisal of the plants, in East Cambridge and

Somerville at \$2,000,000. The company was in

corporated in 1896, and has a paid up capital of

\$3,000,000, stock being largely held in the Squire

meeting of the creditors will be called at an

early date, and Mr. Chaplin is of the opinion

that all will agree on some plan that will allow

The creditors are chiefly banks, the Globe Na

tional Bank, of this city, being one of the heavi-

est. Other Boston banks are involved to some

extent, but the indebtedness is largely outside

of Boston, divided principally among banks in

New-England States in which the Squire com

pany has branch stores. The estate of the late

John P. Squire is not involved in any way in

clude in this city Frank O. Squire & Co., No.

52 to 72 Blackstone-st.; F. F. Squire & Co., No.

North-st., and stores in New-York, Lawrence

In an interview to-night Mr. Chaplin said:

The assignment was the direct result of tight

The assignment was the direct result of tight-ness in the money market. Practically all the indebetedness is to banks. These banks found it necessary to call their loans. The Squire company could not raise the money to meet them all at such short notice, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. There is a clean \$2,000,000 margin of assets over liabilities, and

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

HIS HOLINESS CHAGRINED BECAUSE HE WAS

NOT REPRESENTED AT THE

of the Cardinals deputed to open the Sacred Door

Holy Year. He said he could have wished that the

hurch enjoyed her former liberty in Rome and that she might thus have been enabled to celebrate

ublicly the contemplated ceremonies with the

The Pope then referred to the fact that the Vati-

which, he said, had been "censured by all im

partial judges." The Czar, he continued, invited

the representatives of the most powerful nations with a view of establishing peace. Fet there was none more worthy of an invitation than the Pope, who had ever desired to attain justice, to make the property of the Panacy.

Papacy.

The Holy See had desired a place in that conference, continued the Pontiff. One voice had obstinately opposed itself to this desire and had gained the point. It was the voice of those who, with the conquest of Rome, had deprived the Pope

TROUBLE AT MANZANILLO.

TROOPS HELD IN READINESS BY CAPTAIN

PARTELLO.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 15 .- Cantain Partello,

Ferrit-gave a banquet in honor of the arrival of

Spaniards were celebrating the death of Antonio Maceo, and a mob, led by the Mayor, attacked the

house and demanded the expulsion of the offenders.

Captain Partello intervened and restored order for

to-day, when the Spaniards, fearing violence, came

IS ALLEN A SENATOR OR NOT?

was not invited to send a representative to

eace Congress at The Hague, an omission

yesterday's Consistory is published to-day.

me Dec. 15.-The text of the Pope's Allocution

the Roman Basilica at the commencement of the

began by announcing the appointmen

neumbrances on any of the Squire

Portland, Worcester and Bath.

Faneuil Hall Market; Joseph Squire & Co., No. 41 North-st.; Squire & Co., No. 45 to 49

the business to proceed without interruption.

change by Mr. Chaplin, as the assignee.

GEN. BULLER MEETS DISASTER.

FAILS TO FORCE A PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA AND LOSES ELEVEN GUNS AND MANY MEN.

THE BRITISH FALL INTO AN AMBUSCADE.

The War Office in London shortly after midnight gave out a dispatch from General Buller, announcing that he had sustained a serious reverse and lost eleven guns.

An attempt made yesterday to force the passage of the Tugela River had failed, and the British retired to Chieveley Camp, south of Colenso. The loss of the guns was due, as other British reverses have been, to the British officer in charge falling into a Boer "trap."

THE NEWS IN LONDON. | FELL BLINDLY IN A TRAP.

NO WEAKENING IN THE RESOLUTION TO PROSECUTE THE WAR IN AFRICA.

INT CARLS TO THE TRIBUNE. London, Dec. 16, 6 a. m .- The news of the defeat inflicted by the Boers on the British under General Buller came to hand too late to be st part withheld until further particulars of Ladysmith. "The Times" says that



NATAL.

the days of the Indian Mutiny the British one, but the duty of the Government and of the

dispatch of the Seventh as well as the Sixth Diby the artillery. It is feared, he moral effect on the Dutch inhabitants of the sustained by the British since hostilities began will be extremely serious, and it is scarcely to

On the other hand, this war is a popular one, and successive defeats will not dampen the needed to bring the campaign to a successful

No war correspondent with the British forces in Natal has managed as yet to get an independent account of the battle through, but a

GENERAL BULLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT. THE BRITISH COMMANDER TELLS BRIEFLY

THE STORY OF THE DAY'S DISASTER. London, Dec. 16, 1 a. m .- The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch announcing

Chieveley Camp, December 15, 6:20 p. m.

I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugeia River, and it was my

them. They are about two miles apart.

My intention was to force one or the other
with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left drift,
General Hildyard the right road, and General

Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I differted him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry, and his leading battailon, the Connaught Rangers. I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

I then ordered General Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso Station and the houses

moment I heard that the whole artilbry I had sent to support the attack—the 14th and 66th Field Batteries and six naval 12-Pounder quick firers—under Colonel Long had advanced close to the river, in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a gailing fire at close range, killing all the horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for the troops in a donga, and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field guns.

The fire, however, was too severe, and only

made to bring out the field guns.

The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Captain Schofield and some drivers, whose names I will furnish.

Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses thirteen were killed, and, as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage.

Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of General Barton's brigade.

The day was intensely hot and most trying to

he day was intensely hot and most trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell

we have abandoned ten guns and lost by fire one. The losses in General Hart's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded is, I hope, not large.

The 14th and 69th Field Batteries also suffered

fered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley.

WATERMAN'S FOR CHRISTMAS As a gift on Christmas Day, WATERMAN'S Scrant Fountain PEN will prove an agreeable feminder of the giver during years of constant use, bealers or at WATERMAN'S, 157 Broadway, N. Y.

STORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE TUGELA AND ITS FAILURE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Dec. 16, 1 a. m.-General Buller has Buller then ordered General Hildyard to adance, which he did, and his leading regiment occupied Colenso station and the houses near

At that moment he heard that the whole of the artilelry he had sent to support the attack. namely, the 14th and 66th Field Batteries and six naval 12-pounder quick firing guns, were out of action. It appeared that Colonel Long, in his desire to be within effective range, advanced vision, and for making good the losses sustained | several of the drivers were wounded General it seemed they would be a shell mark, sacrificing draw, which they did in good order throughout and a part of General Barton's brigade. The day was intensely hot, and most trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent,

The British defeat was evidently most disastrous, as General Buller adds that he abandoned ten guns and lost one by shell fire. The not large. The 14th and 66th Field Batteries also suffered severe losses. At the conclusion of the battle the British retired to their camp

SUSPENSE BEFORE THE BATTLE.

LONDON LOOKED FOR A TURNING MOVE

London, Dec. 15.-The interval of suspense before the decisive battle in Natal severely tests the resources of English patience, which have been well nigh exhausted by the deplorable accidents to two armies during the week. It was filled yesterday with a renewal of stock jobbing rumors of victories before the real advance of Buller's forces had been reported from any trustworthy source, and also by the posting of revised casualty lists morning and evening from

the several camps. The most important news of the afternoon was an official report from Orange River of a sharp engagement ten miles east of the camp, where the mounted infantry had found a strong detachment of the enemy holding the drifts and had forced it to retreat. This minor victory was not won without loss, the commanding officer, Captain Bradshaw, a gallant officer, who had served under Kitchener at Atbara and Khartoum, and several men being killed, and eight wounded. This reconnoissance, ending in a sharp fight, proved how necessary it is to keep a large body of mounted troops along the line of Methuen's communications, for these raiders were dangerously near Orange River bridge. It also enforced the moral of French's long running fight with the enemy eastward, near Arundel, that cavalry is the proper arm for heading

off raiding operations. Whatever may be the effect of the news which Englishmen to-day are expecting Buller to send from Ladysmith, the war will be prolonged in consequence of General Gatacre's reverse and Methuen's repulse, and in the last stage a guerilla warfare will take the form of constant raiding of the long lines of communication. Mounted infantry and light cavalry are indispensable on the British side.

The bombardment of Colenso, begun Wednesday, without a reply from the enemy's guns, has, as far as is known up to midnight, evidently continued, for General Buller has not stationed a strong artiflery force there for saluting purposes. General Barton's Fusilier Brigade, when

GOTHAM PLAY TO-NIGHT, WORK TO-MORROW. Lackawanna's new train, in service Dec. 17, leaves New York 11:40 P. M., reaching Buffalo II:29 A. M., Scranton 4:05 A. M., Oswego II:35 A. M., Binghamton 5:40 A. M., Elmira 7:90 A. M.—Advt.

The safest and surest of Cough remedies JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.-Advt

Lyttleton's and Hart's-but the main portion of the latter may be required for guarding communications. Weenen is occupied strongly by British troops, and this points to a crossing of the Tugela below Colenso, especially if a military road has been constructed during the las may be made above Colenso, and the troops will, in that case, march directly from Frere. Those who know how high an opinion General Builer has of Hildyard's ability believe that the turning movement will be made wherever he is stationed, whether above or below Colenso, and that a strong feint attack will be conducted at the other end, accompanied by a vigorous bomhowitzers and navy guns. The Dutch clearly expect a flanking movement, for they have had strong commands in the districts above and below Colenso.

The censorship is screwed up to its tightest turn, which of itself is proof that the crisis of the war has come The news from Kimberley and Mafeking is still reassuring, each garrison remaining in fine

morning by special correspondents, who are three hundred words dally. But fresh details do not alter the essential character of the repulse as a battle lost through an ambuscade in the dark. General Cronje's official

thousand. But the Central News and other

agencies, not to be outdone in efforts of imagi-

nation, are estimating the Boer losses at an

Some military writers have repented their arlier ardor to secure the withdrawal of Meto the Orange River, and are as-Modder River, and then supersede Methuen in command. This is certainly premature, even if rumors of the renewal of the attack by Methuen are unfounded. It is unsafe to assume that Methuen's army is incapacitated for persevering in the attempt to relieve Kimberley. of getting within twenty-five miles of a beleaguered garrison and then abandoning it because a single repulse has followed three vic-

Colonel Hector MacDonald, the hero of Omdurman, has been ordered from India to take place of General Wauchope as commander of

General Buller will be embarrassed by the question of the seniority of lieutenant generals unless he sends to the rear those who fail in their work. Generals White and Forestier-Walker now head the list, followed by Generals Methuen when his division is ence on shore.

The War Office will send out to-day or ber of infantry battalions. By these arrangecreased by more than fifty thousand men. The dispatch of these troops will nearly strip Great Britain of regular army and reserves, and garrison work here and in Ireland will mainly be intrusted to militia battalions.

WHITE'S HEAVY GUNS AT WORK.

here to-day from Frere Camp says that simultaneously with the bembardment of Colenso a furious artillery duel began between the garri-

BOERS NOT TO BE DRAWN.

Frere Camp, Dec. 13, noon.-The expected artillery duel between the British and the Boer forces did not come off to-day. The British bombarded positions around Colenso, but the Boers did not reply.

BOER REPORTS FROM MAGERSFONTEIN. ONE ESTIMATE OF THEIR LOSS IS A HUN-DRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Pretoria, Dec. 12.-The following official anuncement has been made:

General Caonje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till 6, when heavy can-non fire was resumed. The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable, and they suffered severely. I was un-able to send help. The British were in over-whelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed

Another official report, from Captain Finnhart,

There were no signs of surrender, the burghers taining their positions and the use. The British were greatly assisted by balloons. Twenty-four ambulances were working backward and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp. Our loss is not definitely known. enemy's camp. Our loss is not definitely I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded.

A telegraph operator at the Modder River

"Gun and Maxim firing has been proceeding since 5:30 this morning. At 10 cannonading was proceeding, and at 2 the fighting was reported to be very severe. The BoBer force along the river bank was being heavily attacked, and is receiving assistance from the other Boer forces."

It is not known whether the operator refers to the fighting of Monday or to renewed fighting on Tuesday. ing on Tuesday.

London, Dec. 15.-A special dispatch from the Modder River says the firing reported by a telegraph operator was a resumption of the fighting between General Methuen's forces and

MORE FIGHTING AROUND KIMBERLEY. London, Dec. 15.-The War Office has a dispatch from Colonel Kekewich, dated Kimberley,

December 10, saying: The Boers have reattacked Kuruman, and have again been repuised by loyalists and

The Kimberley forces made a demonstration northward December 9, and drew five hundred Boers and three guns. Fighting ensued for sev-

UNEQUALLED SERVICE

The New-York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cieveland; three to St. Louis; two to Chicago; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Miagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New-York and Albany and Troy.—

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
Try it! Poland Water Depot, \$ Purk Place, N. Y.-

HOLES IN KINSLEY'S CASE

ONCE DISMISSED MOLINEUX'S WRITING FROM CONSIDERATION

COULD ONLY CONNECT DEFENDANT WITH

THE SPECIALLY PREPARED SPEC IMEN OF HIS PENMANSHIP.

reciably turning the scale in favor of his client, Roland Burnham Molineux, whose demeanor remained just as impassive while his lawyer was dealing some particularly hard jolts at the efforts upon which the prosecution has built up its case against him, as when William J. Kinsand chirography expert, calmly announced that after comparing the address of the poison package with the disputed "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters, the handwriting on the wrapper was Molineux's. This conclusion, supposing the jury agreed with it, would practically mean the conviction of the defend-But yesterday Mr. Weeks was able to show that the expert's opinion was based upon extremely weak foundation, so slender, in fact, that once Mr. Kinsley himself eliminated Molineux from any connection with the death of Mrs. Adams. The case against the defendant so far as the prosecution is concerned depends almost entirely upon the question of handwriting. If the representatives of the people cannot fully establish their contention that Molineux wrote the inscription on the package sent to Cornish their case falls to the ground, and it is admitted that but for an important ruling by Recorder Goff at a crucial point of the trial the prosecution would have been unable to fix upon any identity between Molineux's writing and that upon the wrapper containing the poisoned bromo

When Mr. Kinsley had given his opinion that Molineux wrote the "Barnet" and " Cornish" letters, the prosecution proceeded to make those letters the standard of comparison upon which to accuse the defendant of writing the fore the prosecution's expert was permitted to testify that by comparing the address with the ogus letters he was of the opinion that the similarity between Molineux's admitted handwriting and that upon the package. More than that, he said he was not able to reach a conclusion upon the defendant's complicity in

HAD TO WA FOR PREPARED SPECIMEN. "So that until you succeeded in getting Molineux to write in the style of the exhibit you were examining, under conditions you prepared for him, with pens, ink and paper you selected

"And yet you, who assume to be an expert in disputed handwriting, would not pass an opinion until you had set the scenes to suit yourself, and had dressed the performers to suit yourself?

"I would not pass upon it until then." again Lin. Alusiey after the objections of Asstant District Attorney Osborne to the wording of the question had been silenced.

Although the witness tenaciously clung to his opinion that Molineux indited the address on the wrapper, Mr. Weeks drew from him the conwise. He said in fact that at one time he had, to use his own words, "sidetracked" the defendant's handwriting, and for the time being had practically dropped Molineux from consideration. Mr. Weeks also read to the jury a letter written by the witness to E. B. Hay, a brother expert living in Washington, disagreeing with the 'atter's assertion that the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters were in Molineux's handthe figures in the letters did not resemble Molineux's at all, and referring to certain characters which Mr. Hay had contended identified Molineux with the disputed letters, Mr. Kinsley wrote that so far from these characters bearing

to Santiago.

The Spaniards assert that they had no intention whatever of slighting the Cuban commemoration in honor of Macco. They believe the mob leaders were endeavoring to cause trouble with the Americans and to stimulate an uprising.

Another lot of concealed arms has been captured near Guantanamo by the Rural Guard. A party of colored Cubans was preparing to distribute the Mr. Kinsley explained that at the time he wrote this letter he had been furnished with we only a few meagre specimens of the defendant's writing, insufficient upon which to arrive at any however, was directed to showing inferentially that the witness had been blassed, and that as the paid expert of the prosecution he had devoted his energies to fastening the guilt upon Molineux because the police and the officials of the District Attorney's office had made up their minds that he was responsible for the death of

Mr. Kinsley said that Exhibit 28, an envelope addressed to W. T. Hassett, started him to work again on the defendant's handwriting after having to all intents eliminated him from further consideration. Exhibit 28 is admitted to have been written by Molineux. That envelope the witness asserted gave him the key that unlocked the whole secret. Mr. Weeks asked the witness to describe what the "key" was, and after some hesitancy he answered that "it was the word 'city.'" That word, he said, was written in such a way as to make the "ci" look like a large "a." This peculiarity, he said, appeared in other exhibits, but he had not noticed it until No. 28 was submitted to him. This exhil it, he said, demonstrated to him that Molineux wrote "city" in such a way as to make it read like "aty," although in his letter to Mr. Hay he stated that there was no pictorial resemblance in the defendant's "ci" to an enlarged small "a." As a result of examining Exhibit 28, the expert said, he set to work on Molineux's writing, and starting with the peculiar formation of "ci" he had subsequently been able to reach the determination that the defendant wrote Exhibit A, the address on the poison wrapper. He acknowledged to Mr. Weeks, however, that there was nothing in Exhibit 28 resembling Exhibit A, and that the only way to connect the two was with the assistance of the other disputed exhibits.

PLANS OF THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Weeks naturally will give no hint as to what the nature of the defence will be, but it has been asserted by many who are in close touch dress on the package. Significance was attached by some people to the mention several times of the name of J. Morton Riggs. Mr. Weeks, after he had elicited the information that Mr. Kinsley had examined some of Riggs's writing, handed to the witness a letter and asked him if the signature was not that of J. Morton Riggs. The question was successfully objected to, but the

ELEGANCE, PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, SPEED 24 hours to Chicago; 28 hours 48 minutes to St. Louis: 21½ hours to Cincinnati, via picturesque Pennsylvania Railroad.—Advt. POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Recommended by eminent physicians for purity.

DOUBT WHETHER HIS APPOINTMENT TO SUCCEED HAYWARD IS LEGAL, AS THE LATTER NEVER QUALIFIED.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 15.—The question has been raised as to whether William V. Allen, appointed Senator from this State, can be seated. The contention of some is that Hayward never having taken his seat, the whole matter is in the same position as in a State where the Legislature failed Hayward considerable worry before his death. Several lawyers are of the opinion that, the Legislature having made an election, the failure of the person elected to qualify would not deprive the State of the right to representation. Others of equal prominence are in doubt about it.

THREE OAKS TO KEEP ITS CANNON.

ADMIRAL DEWEY EXPLAINS THE MATTER-HE IS READY TO GO TO PRESIDENT ABOUT IT-WAS OBLIGED TO VIOLATE RULES OF NAVY.

Three Oaks, Mich., Dec. 15 (Special).—Senator McMillan, in a communication just received, says he is certain that the title of Three Oaks to the Dewey cannon is without question. In reply to the Senator's inquiry in reference to it Secretary Long stated that the Navy Department had recommended to the President that the gift of the Admiral be confirmed, thus giving a clear title to the village of

In an interview Admiral Dewey said:

When Captain Hooper, of the revenue cuiter McCulloch, brought off the Spanish gun from Corregidor Island, he thought it would be a nice thing
to give to the society in the United States that
was building a monument to the memory of the
men of the Maine. I consented, and the gun was
delivered at San Francisco by the McCulloch. The
committee decided to sward it to the city or town
giving the largest sum of money for the monument in proportion to the population. Three Oaks
won it, and was entitled to it, and now some one
questions my right to give the cannon away. It
was mine, wasn't it? I did violate the rules of the
Navy Department in giving the gun away, but I
was violating the rules every day. I was obliged
to. Now, if the attempt is made to take the cannon away from Three Oaks I shall go to the President about it.

"Are you going to Three Oaks to attend the cele-

"Are you going to Three Oaks to attend the celewith him that it is his intention to prove that some one other than Molineux wrote the adard will perhaps go to see Three Oaks then."

> AMERICAN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA. London, Dec. 16.-The Vienna correspondent of

The "Politische Correspondenz" has been informed that a Philadelphia firm is negotiating with the Russian Government for the construction of a large locomotive factory at a suitable point on the Siberian Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a rail mill at a total cost of \$5,000,000, which will be provided by American Railway, and also for a railway, and also for a railway, and also for a railway and also for a railway

TO CINCINNATI VIA PENNSYLVANIA LIM-ITED, NO EXTRA FARE.

Leaves New-York (West 23rd St. Station) 9.55 A.

M. daily; arrives Cincinnati 6.20 A. M. A flying palace.—Advt.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19.

CONVENTION REPUBLICAN CITY CHOSEN.

A DECISION QUICKLY REACHED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND HAR-

MONIOUS MEETING. holding the next Republican National Convention were quickly and readily determined by the Republican National Committee at its meeting at the Arlington Hotel to-day. Philadelphia, which made the only really serious effort to capture the convention, is to have the privilege of entertaining next year's gathering, and Tuesday, June 19, has been set for the day on

which the delegates will assemble in one of the

halls built this spring for the uses of the Export

It was apparent from the beginning that the contest lay between Philadelphia and Chicago, and though the comfort and convenience of the States west of the Mississippi River were some what prejudiced by the choice of a convention city practically on the Atlantic Coast, sentimental and various other considerations united

The attractions of New-York as a meeting place were forcibly presented by Senator Depew, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and Simeon Ford. But obviously their labors were doomed to vain, for a political convention could hardly be expected to take chances on holding the focus centre of population like New-York. Philadelphia's claim was based on a willingness to furnish ample guarantees of comfort and attention. It was also strengthened by the natural disposition of a Republican National Committee to gratify, if possible, the wishes of the most conspicuous of Republican cities, in one of the stanchest and most unwavering of Republican

The representatives of Chicago made no special struggle for an honor which has come so often to that city as no longer to stir any unusual local interest. The pressure of distance kept the vote within a few points of the necessary number, and on the final rollcall she lost by 25 to 24. But no heartbreaks of any sort were caused by the outcome of the afternoon's

No Republican National Convention has been held in the East since 1872, when Grant was nominated for a second term in Philadelphia. Chicago, and was renominated in 1864 in Baltimore. In 1876 the Republican National Convention went to Cincinnati, where Haves was made a candidate. In 1880, 1884 and 1888 Chicago was chosen as the convention city. In 1892 the meeting place was Minneapolis and in 1896 in

ALL FOR M'KINLEY'S RENOMINATION.

Senator Hanna, the chairman of the comof the forty-five States and all of the six Terrimitteeman for Ohio, and Senator Wolcott, proxy for J. F. Saunders, of Colorado, were the only absentees. In addition to the committeemen leaders of the Republican were in attendance. The proceedings through out were enthusiastic and harmonious, every commanding at Manzanillo, has had troops ready for immediate action since December 8, when three speech that was made emphasizing the fact that President McKinley will be renominated and that the convention will be in effect simply a ratification meeting.

The claims of the rival cities were presented. by well known citizens of each in open session The balloting occurred in the afternoon behind closed doors. On the first ballot Philadelphia received 13 votes; Chicago, 20; New-York, 7, and St. Louis, 9. On the second ballot the contest parrowed down to Philadelphia and Chicago, The New-York votes went to Philadelphia, and the St. Louis vote was split between Philas delphia and Chicago. An amusing incident occurred in connection with this ballot. After it was announced as Philadelphia 25 and Chicago 23, T. N. Jamieson, the National Committeeman from Illinois, suddenly discovered that in the excitement he had forgotten to vote. He demanded that the vote should be recast, and this was accordingly done, but it did not change the result, Chicago gaining only the vote of the committeeman from Illinois. Philadelphia won by the narrow margin of one vote.

Immediately after the announcement the Quaker City boomers, who had been waiting in the lobby, broke out in ringing cheers, and the hotel was soon given up to their jubilations, Later many of them went to the White House and called on the President. As the ballot was secret, there is no record of the city for which the leaders at the meeting to-day that the cor vention should be held on June 12, and that date would have been selected had it not been found that it conflicted with the date of the Rhode Island elections. June 5 was then selected, but the date was reconsidered and changed to the 19th in the hope and belief that before that date Congress will have adjourned.

NO ACTION ON DELAWARE FIGHT. After the time and place of the Convention briefly a request from Delaware that some ac

tion be taken to straighten out the factional delegations from appearing. The committee de-

After the Delaware case had been disposed of the chairman was authorized to appoint a subcommittee of five to make arrangements for the convention; also a committee of three to prepare and distribute literature. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick were made ex-officio members of all sub-committees. Messrs. Manley, of Maine: Long, of Florida, and Simon, of Oregon were appointed a sub-committee to consider the election of delegates in the District of Columbia Adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the committee will call on the President to

pay their respects to him in a body. PAYNE NOT TO PRESS HIS PLAN. The Payne resolution for the reapportionment of delegates to the Republican National Conven-

tion on the basis of the Republican vote cast in the States and Territories will not be pressed at this meeting of the National Committee. Up to to-night Mr. Payne had fully intended to offer the resolution to-morrow and to urge its adoption, but after a conference with the President at the White House to-night, at which Secretary Dick and Governor-elect Nash of Ohlo

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! PolanD! PolanD! Pure, Sparkling, Delicious. Tel. ils Cortlandt.